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He hoodwinked with kindness, lest of all men knew who
stroke him. *Sidney.*

STROKE. *n. f.* [from *strook*, the preterite of *strike*]

1. A blow; a knock; a sudden act of one body upon another.
Th' oars were silver,

Which to the tune of flutes kept *stroke*, and made
The water which they beat to follow faster,
As amorous of their *strokes*. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

2. A hostile blow.

As cannons overcharg'd with double cracks,
So they redoubled *strokes* upon the foe. *Shaksp. Henry.*

He entered and won the whole kingdom of Naples, without
striking *stroke*. *Bacon.*

His white-man'd floods that bow'd beneath the yoke,
He cheer'd to courage with a gentle *stroke*,
Then urg'd his fiery chariot on the foe,

And rising, shook his lance in act to throw. *Dryden.*

Both were of shining steel, and wrought so pure,
As might the *strokes* of two such arms endure. *Dryden.*

I had a long design upon the ears of Curl, but the rogue
would never allow me a fair *stroke* at them, though my pen-
knife was ready. *Swift.*

3. A sudden disease or affliction.

Take this purse, thou whom the heav'n's plagues
Have humbled to all *strokes*. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

4. The found of the clock.

Upon the *stroke* of four. *Shaksp. Richard III.*

5. The touch of a pencil.

Oh, lasting as those colours may they shine!
Free as thy *stroke*, yet faultless as thy line. *Pope.*

6. A touch; a masterly or eminent effort.

Another in my place would take it for a notable *stroke* of
good breeding, to compliment the reader. *L'Estrange.*

The boldest *strokes* of poetry, when managed artfully, most
delight the reader. *Dryden's State of Innocence.*

As he purchased the first success in the present war, by for-
cing, into the service of the confederates, an army that was
raised against them, he will give one of the finishing *strokes* to
it, and help to conclude the great work. *Addison.*

A verdict more puts me in possession of my estate, I ques-
tion not but you will give it the finishing *stroke*. *Arbutnot.*

Isidore's collection was the great and bold *stroke*, which
in its main parts has been discovered to be an impudent for-
gery. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*

7. An effect suddenly or unexpectedly produced.

These having equal authority for instruction of the young
prince, and well agreeing, bare equal *stroke* in divers facul-
ties. *Elyward.*

8. Power; efficacy.

Perfectly opacous bodies can but reflect the incident beams,
those that are diaphanous refract them too, and that refraction
has such a *stroke* in the production of colours, generated by
the trajection of light through drops of water, that exhibit a
rainbow through divers other transparent bodies. *Boyle.*

He has a great *stroke* with the reader when he condemns any
of my poems, to make the world have a better opinion of
them. *Dryden.*

The subtle effluvia of the male feed have the greatest *stroke*
in generation. *Key.*

TO STROKE. *v. a.* [from *stroc*, Saxon.]

1. To rub gently with the hand by way of kindness or endear-
ment; to soothe.

Thus children do the silly birds they find
With *stroking* hurt, and too much cramming kill. *Sidney.*

The senior wended, his younger shall teach,
More *stroked* and made of, when ought it doth aile,
More gentle ye make it for yoke or the pail. *Tuffin.*

Thy praise or dispraise is to me alike,
One doth not *stroke* me, nor the other strike. *Ben. Jonson.*

He set forth a proclamation *stroking* the people with fair
promises, and humouring them with invectives against the
king and government. *Bacon.*

He dry'd the falling drops, and yet more kind,
He *strook* her cheeks. *Dryden.*

Come, let us practise death,
Stroke the grim lion till he grow familiar. *Dryden.*

She pluck'd the rising flow'rs, and fed
The gentle beast, and fondly *stroak*'d his head. *Addison.*

2. To rub gently in one direction.

When the big-udder'd cows with patience stand,
Waiting the *stroakings* of the damsel's hand, *Goy.*

TO STROLL. *v. n.* To wander; to ramble; to rove; to be
a vagrant.

She's mine, and thine, and *strolling* up and down. *Granv.*

Your wine lock'd up, your butler *stroll*'d abroad. *Pope.*

These mothers *strole*, to beg sustenance for their helpless in-
fants. *Swift.*

STROLLER. *n. f.* [from *stroll*.] A vagrant; a wanderer; a va-
gabond.

Two brother-hermits, faints by trade,
Disguis'd in tatter'd habits, went
To a small village down in Kent;

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Where, in the *strollers* canting strain,
They begg'd from door to door in vain. *Swift.*

The men of pleasure, who never go to church, form their
ideas of the clergy from a few poor *strollers* they often observe
in the streets. *Swift.*

STROND. *n. f.* [from *strand*.] The beach; the bank of the
water.

So looks the *strand* whereon th' imperious flood
Hath left a witness'd usurpation. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*

STRONG. *adj.* [from *strong*, Saxon.]

1. Vigorous; forceful; of great ability of body.

Though 'gan the villain wax so fierce and *strong*,
That nothing may sustain his furious force,
He cast him down to ground, and all along
Drew him through dirt and mire. *Fairy Queen.*

The *strong-wing'd* Mercury should fetch thee up,
And set thee by Jove's side. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

That our oxen may be *strong* to labour. *Psal. cxliv. 14.*

The Maritan and Sabellian race,
Strong limb'd and stout. *Dryden.*

Ories the *strong* to greater strength must yield;
He, with Parthenius, were by Rapo kill'd. *Dryden.*

2. Fortified; secure from attack.

Within Troy's *strong* immures
The ravish'd Helen with wanton Paris sleeps. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*

An army of English engaged in the midst, between an army
of a greater number, fresh and in vigour on the one side, and
a town *strong* in fortification, and *strong* in men on the other.

It is no matter how things are, for a man observe but the
agreement of his own imaginations, and talk conformably, it
is all truth: such cables in the air will be as *strong* holds of
truth as the demonstrations of Euclid. *Locke.*

3. Powerful; mighty.

While there was war between the houses of Saul and David,
Abner made himself *strong* for Saul. *2 Sam. iii. 6.*

The merchant-adventurers being a *strong* company, and
well underfitted with rich men and good order, held out bravely.

Those that are *strong* at sea may easily bring them to what
terms they please. *Addison.*

The weak, by thinking themselves *strong*, are induced to
proclaim war against that which ruins them; and the *strong*,
by conceiving themselves weak, are thereby rendered as useless
as if they really were so. *South's Sermons.*

4. Supplied with forces.

When he was not fix and twenty *strong*,
Sick in the world's regard, wretched and low,
My father gave him welcome to the shore. *Shak. Hen. IV.*

He was, at his rising from Exeter, between fix and seven
thousand *strong*. *Bacon.*

In Britain's lovely isle a shining throng
War in his cause, a thousand beauties *strong*. *Tiddell.*

5. Hale; healthy.

Better is the poor being found and *strong* in constitution,
than a rich man afflicted in his body. *Ecclesi. xxx. 14.*

6. Forcibly acting in the imagination.

This is one of the *strongest* examples of a personation that
ever was. *Bacon.*

7. Ardent; eager; positive; zealous.

Her mother, ever *strong* against that match,
And firm for doctor Caius, hath appointed,
That he shall thrust her away. *Shaksp. Mer. Wives of Windsor.*

In choice of committees for ripening business for the
council, it is better to chuse indifferent persons, than to make
an indifferency, by putting in those that are *strong* on both
sides. *Bacon.*

The knight is a much *stronger* tory in the country than in
town, which is necessary for the keeping up his interest. *Add.*

8. Full; having any quality in a great degree; affecting the
fight or smell forcibly.

Add with Ciceronian thyme *strong*-scented centaury. *Dryd.*

By mixing such powders we are not to expect a *strong* and
full white, such as is that of paper; but some dusky obscure
one, such as might arise from a mixture of light and dark-
ness, or from white and black, that is, a grey or dun, or rus-
set brown. *Newton's Opticks.*

9. Potent; intoxicating.

Get *strong* beer to rub your horses heels. *Swift.*

10. Having a deep tincture; affecting the taste forcibly.

Many of their propensions favour very *strong* of the old
leaven of innovations. *King Charles.*

11. Affecting the smell powerfully.

The prince of Cambray's daily food
Is asps, and basilisks and toads,
Which makes him have to *strong* a breath,
Each night he thinks a queen to death. *Indubitat.*

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The heat of a human body, as it grows more intense,
makes the urine smell more *strong*. *Arbutnot.*

12. Hard of digestion; not easily nutrimental.

Strong meat belongeth to them that are of full age. *Hebr.*

13. Furnished with abilities for any thing.

I was *stronger* in prophecy than in criticism. *Dryden.*

14. Valid; confirmed.

In process of time, an ungodly custom grown *strong*, was
kept as a law. *Wisdom xiv. 16.*

15. Violent; vehement; forcible.

In the days of his flesh he offered up prayers, with *strong*
crying and tears. *Heb. v. 7.*

The scriptures make deep and *strong* impressions on the minds
of men: and whosoever denies this, as he is in point of reli-
gion atheistical, so in understanding brutish. *J. Corbet.*

16. Cogent; conclusive.

Of *strong* prevailment in unhardened youth. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*

What *strong* cries must they be that shall drown so loud a
clamour of impieties. *Decay of Piety.*

Produce your cause; bring forth your *strong* reasons. *Jsa.*

17. Able; skilful; of great force of mind.

There is no English soul
More *stronger* to direct you than yourself,
Or but ally the fire of passion. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*

18. Firm; compact; not soon broken.

Full on his ankle fell the pond'rous stone,
Burst the *strong* nerves, and crash'd the solid bone. *Pope.*

19. Forcibly written; comprising much meaning in few words.

STRONGHOLD. *adj.* [from *strong* and *hold*.] Stronghold.

John, who was pretty *strong* fisted, gave him such a squeeze
as made his eyes water. *Arbutnot.*

STRONGHAND. *n. f.* [from *strong* and *hand*.] Force; violence.

When their captain dieth, if the senior should descend to
his child, and an infant, another would thrust him out by
stronghands, being then unable to defend his right. *Spenser.*

They wanting land wherewith to sustain their people, and
the Tufcans having more than enough, it was their meaning
to take what they needed by *stronghands*. *Raleigh.*

STRONGLY. *adv.* [from *strong*.]

1. Powerfully; forcibly.

The colewort is an enemy to any plant, because it draw-
eth *strongly* the fattest juice of the earth. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The dazzling light
Had flash'd too *strongly* on his aching sight. *Addison.*

Water impregnated with salt attenuates *strongly*. *Arbutnot.*

When the attention is *strongly* fixed to any subject, all that
is said concerning it makes a deeper impression. *Watts.*

2. With strength; with firmness; in such a manner as to last;

in such a manner as not easily to be forced.

Great Dunstanne he *strongly* fortifies. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*

Let the foundations be *strongly* laid. *Ezra vi. 3.*

3. Vehemently; forcibly; eagerly.

All these accuse him *strongly*. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*

The ruinous consequences of Wood's patent have been
strongly represented by both houses. *Swift.*

STRONGWATER. *n. f.* [from *strong* and *water*.] Distilled spirits.

Metals receive in readily *strongwaters*; and *strongwaters*
do readily pierce into metals and stones: and some will touch
upon gold, that will not touch upon silver. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

STROOK. The preterite of *strike*, used in poetry for *struck*.

A sudden tempest from the desert flew,
With horrid wings, and thunder'd as it blew:
Then whirling round, the quinos together *strook*. *Sandys.*

When next beheld, like light'ning *strook*
My blasted soul, and made me bow. *Waller.*

He, like a patient angler, ere he *strook*,
Would let them play a while upon the hook. *Dryden.*

STROPE. *n. f.* [from *strop*, Fr. *escoppe*.] A stanza.

STROVE. The preterite of *strive*.

Having quite lost the way, of nobleness, he *strove* to climb
to the height of terrible. *Sidney.*

TO STROUT. *v. n.* [from *strout*, German.] To swell with an ap-
pearance of greatness; to walk with affected dignity; to strut.

This is commonly written *strut*, which seems more proper.

TO STROW. *v. a.* To swell out; to puff out; to enlarge by
affectation.

I will make a brief list of the particulars in an historical
truth nowise *stroved*, nor made greater by language. *Bacon.*

TO STROW. *v. n.* [See TO STREW.]

1. To spread by being scattered.

Angel forms lay entranc'd,
Thick as autumnal leaves that *strow* the brooks
In Valambroia. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. To spread by scattering; to besprinkle.

All the ground
With silver'd armour *strow*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Come, thepherds come, and *strow* with leaves the plain;
Such funeral rites your Daphnis did ordain. *Dryden.*

With offer floats the standing water *strow*,
With massy stones make bridges if it flow. *Dryden.*

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3. To spread.

There have been three years dearth of corn, and every
place *strow'd* with beggars. *Swift.*

4. To scatter; to throw at random.

Synah, can I tell thee more?
And of our ladies bowre;
But little need to *strow* my store,
Suffice this hill of our. *Spenser.*

The tree in forms
The glad earth about her *strow*,
With treasure from her yielding boughs. *Waller.*

Possession kept the beaten road,
And gather'd all his brother *strow'd*. *Swift.*

TO STROWL. *v. n.* To range; to wander. [See STROLL.]

'Tis he who nightly *strowls* with faunt'ring pace. *Gay.*

TO STROY. *v. a.* [For *destroy*.]

Dig garden, *stroy* mallows, now may you at ease. *Tusser.*

STRUCK. The old preterite and participle passive of *strike*.

This message bears the Trojans and their chief
Bring holy peace, and beg the king's relief;
Struck with so great a name, and all on fire,
The youth replies; whatever you require. *Dryden.*

In a regular plantation, I can place myself in its several
centers, so as to view all the walks *struck* from them. *Speclator.*

High on his car Sefosthis *struck* my view,
Whom scepter'd slaves in golden harness drew. *Pope.*

Some to conceit alone their taste confine,
And glitt'ring thoughts *struck* out at ev'ry line. *Pope.*

STRUCKEN. The old participle passive of *strike*.

Down fell the duke, his joints diffus'd afunder,
Blind with the light, and *strucken* dead with wonder. *Fairf.*

All liquors *strucken* make round circles, and dash. *Bacon.*

Silent, and in face
Confounded, long they fat, as *strucken* mute. *Milton.*

STRUCTURE. [from *struere*, Fr. *structura*, from *struere*, Latin.]

1. Act of building; practice of building.

His son builds on, and never is content,
Till the last farthing is in *structure* spent. *Dryden.*

2. Manner of building; form; make.

Several have gone about to inform them, but for want of
insight into the *structure* and constitution of the tetraceous
globe, have not given satisfaction. *Woodward.*

3. Edifice; building.

Ecbatana her *structure* vast there shews,
And Hecatompylos her hundred gates. *Milton.*

High on a rock of ice the *structure* lay. *Pope.*

There stands a *structure* of majestic frame. *Pope.*

STRUDE. or STRODE. *n. f.* A flock of breeding mares.

TO STRUGGLE. *v. n.* [Of uncertain etymology.]

1. To labour; to act with effort.

2. To strive; to contend; to contest.

No man is guilty of an act of intemperance but he might
have forbore it; not without some trouble from the *struggles*
of the contrary habit, but still the thing was possible. *South.*

In the time of Henry VIII. differences of religion tore the
nation into two mighty factions, and, under the name of Papist
and Protestant, *struggled* in her bowels with many various
events. *Temple.*

I repent, like some despairing wretch,
That boldly plunges in the frightful deep,
Then pants, and *struggles* with the whirling waves;
And catches every slender reed to save him. *Smith.*

3. To labour in difficulties; to be in agonies or distress.

Strong virtue, like strong nature, *struggles* still,
Exerts itself, and then throws off the ill. *Dryden.*

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